

IRMA TIMES

Vol. I No. 37.

Irma, Alberta, Canada, Friday, October 19th, 1917

\$1.50 Per Year in Canada; Foreign Countries \$2.00

Review of the Week in Locals.

A courtesy appreciated by your guests is to have their visits mentioned in the locals. Whenever you go away your friends will be interested to learn of your visit through this page. Send them to us as well as other items of news value.

Bruce Barber is getting along fine. A. Wynrich is boring a well for J.W. Wyatt at Irma.

W.B. Peterson is making fast recovery.

Adam Pietz is hauling lumber from the Alberta Lbr. Co for some granaries.

C. Chevalier has been hauling lumber for a new garage and granaries from the Imperial Lbr. Co.

Geo. Hill has purchased a bunch of Thos. Knowles well known Black Angus steers.

Cliff Toll is putting up a lean-to to his barn, the Imperial Lbr. Co. are supplying the lumber.

Cattle buyers are busy in the Irma district now and are shipping cars every week.

Earl Moore has moved into his fine new house, the Imperial Lbr. Co supplied the lumber.

A.C. Cooper is building a permanent granary on his farm south of town, the Alberta Lbr. Co is furnishing the material.

Jim Donohue has built new granaries this fall getting his lumber from the Imperial Lbr. Co.

J.E. Craft of Clay City, Illinois, has been in Irma the last two weeks looking after his grain on Sec. 28-47-S, W 4th.

H.C. Clute has just completed building a new hen house, we may expect to see some first class birds in Irma now.

Lowitz Hostrop a house on his farm northwest of town, the material is being furnished by the Alberta Lbr. Co.

Messrs Firkus and Morrison, Jarow have purchased from A.J. Hills & Co. of Camrose, 50 head of colts and young horses which will range in their neighborhood.

R.J. Tait is building a stable in the north end of town, the material is being furnished by the Alberta Lumber Company.

The Zig-Zag ranch north of town has put up a large barn 44 x 48 and are now shingling. The Imperial Lbr. Co sold the lumber.

Able Oldham and Elmo Paulson who both had the misfortune to break an arm on Thanksgiving day, are progressing favorably.

Thos. Shaw is erecting a new machine shed, the material for which is being furnished by the Alberta Lbr. Co.

Frank C. McGee, who has been employed by the Alberta Lumber Co. for the past seven months as bookkeeper, has resigned his position and has taken charge of Bert Cleland's farm.

KINSELLA

Despite the fact that it was as "dark as black cats" on Friday evening last, the building occupied by the K.C.D. was crowded to the door. Under the auspices of the church a concert and box social was held, and many items were enjoyed by the number who attended. T.F. Edmonds was particularly good in the two readings which he gave. Those who heard his "Love Affair With Miss Minor" will not forget it in a long time. On Saturday, the favorite tune which everybody seemed to like was "Little Fellow With The Banjo" and "Sweet Miss Minor." It no doubt made a lasting impression. Rev. and Mrs. Bailey of Jarow were very much enjoyed in the duet "Thy Will Be

A.E. Peterson has moved into the new house built by H.W. Love. Geo. Hill will be shipping cattle next Wednesday.

D.L. Smith is building an addition to house and putting up a barn, the Imperial Lbr. Co are supplying the bill.

Miss Alberta Saigon of Edmonton, is visiting Miss Irene Love.

Olof Overby has been hauling lumber for granaries from the Imperial Lumber Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Clelland left for the east last Monday.

Mrs. Flewelling has moved into the house she purchased from W.B. Peterson.

H. Groaner was in town last week hauling lumber for new granaries from the Imperial Lbr. Co.

J.J. Wakefield is hauling lumber from the Alberta Lumber yard for a new granary.

Mrs. Stuart has arrived from Peterboro and taken up residence at the station house.

W.A. Burton is making alterations in his house north of town and putting up new granaries, the Imperial Lbr. Co supplied the material.

Geo. Hill is one of the latest purchasers of a Ford.

Arthur Barker is hauling lumber from the Imperial Lbr. Co for new granaries and house finishing.

D.P.A. McBeth has completed a new up-to-date cotton-pool poultry house, to house his flock of purebred R.C. Rhode Island Reds, the Imperial Lbr. Co supplied the lumber.

A Sunday School institute is to be held in the Methodist church at Irma beginning on Thursday, November 1st at 2 o'clock and extending until Friday at 5.30 o'clock. Rev. J.P. Westman and Dr. Myers who have charge of the Sunday School work in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, respectively will be here.

Dr. M. Mecklenburg, Graduate Optician, Williamson Bldg. Edmonton, will again visit Vegreville on Oct. 29th, Innisfree Oct. 30th, Minburn Oct. 31st, Irma, Nov. 14th, and Viking Nov. 15th. Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

Another Irma Man In The Casualty List.

Sapper O. Devenny's name appeared in the list of wounded yesterday. Sapper Devenny enlisted with the 151st battalion and has been overseas with that unit. It is hoped by his friends and relatives that his wounds are not serious.

Done' as Mrs. Holloway in her solo.

Mr. Ainslie sang "We'll Never Let The Old Flag Fall" which met with popular approval. Everybody had a good time, and when the boxes were bought, the bidding was lively. Mr. John Smith acted as auctioneer and certainly made a No. 1 man for the job.

The total amount realized was \$76.30, of which about \$73.25 will be netted to the funds of the church.

Tuesday, The New Fish Day.

Tuesday, October 31, has been selected as national fish day in Canada. It is hoped to establish Tuesday as a regular fish day, thus separating fish from Friday, to which it has been so long attached.

Hon. Chas. Stewart Accepts Premiership

Hon. Chas. Stewart, minister of public works, and member of parliament from this constituency, was offered the position of premier of Alberta last Saturday following the resignation of Premier Sifton. Mr. Stewart accepted the offer of the Lieutenant Governor and is now busy selecting his cabinet. It is expected that the ministers of the late Sifton government will retain their portfolios in the new government.

The selection is undoubtedly one, that will commend itself to the province at large as there are few more popular public men in Alberta than the new premier.

A farmer in his private life Hon. Mr. Stewart had won a name for himself as a successful man of the world in agricultural life, even before entering politics.

The new premier is a native of Strabane, Ont., where he was born on August 26th, 1868. He removed West in early life, settling at Killam, where he is a large landowner.

He was first elected to the legislature of Alberta at the general election of 1909 by acclamation and was re-elected also by acclamation in the general election of 1913. He was returned in this year's general election by a large majority.

Hon. Mr. Stewart became minister of municipal affairs on May 4th, 1913, and relinquished that portfolio and was appointed minister of public works on November 28th, 1913.

The administration by Hon. Mr. Stewart of the big money spending department of the government has been conducted in a manner which has brought little or no criticism from the opposition and has won the commendation of the people of Alberta.

UNION GOVERNMENT FINALLY FORMED

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—Shortly before 1 o'clock the following members of the new union administration were sworn in as follows: Premier and Secretary of State for External Affairs, Sir Robert Borden.

Minister of Militia, Major-General Meuburn.

Minister of Overseas Service, Sir Edward Kemp.

Immigration and Colonization, Hon. J.A. Caldwell.

Interior, Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar.

Customs, Hon. A. L. Sifton.

President of the Privy Council, Hon. N. W. Rowell.

Railways and Canals, Hon. J. D. Reid.

Secretary of State and Minister for mines (new), Hon. Martin Burrell.

Hon. Frank Cochrane goes to the Canadian Northern as chairman of the board of directors, and Sir George Perley becomes Canadian High Commissioner in London.

War Burden In Canada.

Ottawa, Oct., 17.—Besides the military organization she maintains overseas, Canada keeps up a considerable establishment at home.

Coast defences have to be looked after at Halifax, Sydney, Quebec, St. John and Esquimaux. Again Canada has the duty of guarding at home internment camps, railway bridges, etc., requiring a large number of men, besides hospitals and camps.

In addition to this, there is in home waters the Canadian Naval Service, which since war began has absorbed 5,300 Canadians as officers and men, with its associated services all under direct Canadian control.

Although far removed from the central seat of war, Canada is under the necessity of keeping up a healthy military organization at home because this is a world war and, in its many ramifications, may raise its horrid head from any point of the compass. The first guarantee of efficient activity at the front is efficient organization and perfect order at home.

Mrs. J.Y. Brackett of Mora, Minnesota who for the past four months has been the guest of her daughter Mrs. James Lennox, north of Jarow departed for her home last Thursday.

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Is Your Chimney Safe?

Defective chimneys are the greatest single source of fires. The investigation being conducted by the Commission of Conservation discloses the fact that, for the year 1916, of the places reporting, no less than 640 fires were due to faulty chimneys. This is exclusive of fires resulting from dangerous stovepipes or chimney sparks.

Before winter weather necessitates pressure upon the heating apparatus, the householder should carefully inspect his chimney pipes, and have them put in good condition.

Rarely, if ever, does the occupant of a house make an examination of the chimney where it passes through the attic. Yet, this portion of the building is probably the source of the great majority of fires which start from defective chimneys.

Changes in weather conditions and vibration have a deleterious effect upon the mortar in the brickwork, causing it to disintegrate and leaving openings through which sparks may readily pass.

Sunday Services.

Sunday Services Irma church.

Sunday School at 11 a.m.

Preaching service at 7.30 p.m.

Battle Heights school house a combined Sunday school and preaching service at 11 a.m.

Sandy Brae School house.

Preaching service at 2 o'clock p.m.

Sunday school at 3 p.m.

C.G. Hockin, Pastor.

FRESH FRUIT

SATURDAY SPECIALS AT THE CO-OP

Pears, Good Winter Varieties Per Box—\$3.50

Pears, Good Fall Varieties Per Box—\$3.60

Green Tomatoes, last chance Per Box—\$1.10

Apples, Assorted Varieties Orchid Run, Per Case—\$2.25

Apples, McIntosh Red, Orchid Run, Per Crate—\$2.50

Apples, Jonathan and other Varieties B.C. Per Case—\$2.75

Bananas, Grapes, Oranges, Sweet Potatoes, Etc., at Lowest Prices

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Digging And Storing Potatoes

The best time to dig potatoes, if they are not affected with late blight or rot, is as soon as the tops have died. If the weather is dry or where the tops remain green until killed by frost, the digging should be delayed until that time, as during September there is often a great development of tubers. Where potatoes are grown on the average farm the digging is usually left as a matter of convenience until after the corn is harvested, where that crop is grown, as when the tubers are covered with soil, the latter may be frozen an inch or so in depth, without the crop being injured. Potatoes should not, however, be left in the ground when there is danger of the ground freezing to a greater depth. When the soil is fairly well drained and not particularly wet the digging may be delayed for a month or more without much injury to the crop if the tubers are healthy; where there is no disease the sooner the potatoes are dug, after the tops are dead, the better.

Potatoes which have been killed by late blight will usually rot as soon as the conditions are favourable, and for this reason it is better to leave a diseased crop in the ground as long as possible, as the tubers which are diseased will, most of them, show signs of rot before they have to be taken up on account of frost, and they need not be gathered. If diseased potatoes are dug and stored as soon as the tops are dead, the disease will be almost certain to develop in the pit or cellar, and healthy tubers will not contact with the diseased ones. It is not good practice to dig diseased potatoes early and pile them in the field. It is better to delay digging as long as possible and then put the potatoes in a cool, well-ventilated cellar where the disease may be checked. Potatoes in wet soil should be dug sooner than those in that which is drier and well drained.

Potatoes should be dug in dry weather, so that when they are taken to the cellar or store-room they will be perfectly dry. If the tubers are housed when wet, the conditions become very favourable for the development of any disease which may affect them and for the rotting of the healthy potatoes from contact with those thus affected.

Where there are large areas to be dug a good potato digger is essential. Not only will a potato digger raise the crop more economically than a fork or plough, but with it the grower is more likely to get his crop dug and picked up while the weather is fine, which is a great consideration. There are a number of good potato diggers now on the market which will dig up and leave on the surface of the soil practically all the tubers.

Ploughing potatoes out is quite a common method among farmers, but in ploughing them out there is always a considerable number of potatoes left in the ground, and the additional labour required to pick up these potatoes which are scattered all over the field after harrowing is an item.

The old-fashioned, yet thorough way of digging with the four-tined potato fork is too slow and expensive a method, now that good men are difficult to get and wages are so high, but where these do not have to be taken into consideration as good or better work is done by a man than by any implement. A man with a fork will dig little more than half an acre a day; a good potato digger will dig from three to five acres a day.

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FORM HABITS IN THE ARMY

Soldiers who Learn to Perform Daily Duties by the Clock Never Forget Them.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—One of the strongest recommendations for military life, in the opinion of men back from the front, is that it tends to give one settled habits of living. The soldier has a regular round of daily duties, including lengthy periods for recreation while in training, and he grows used to this method of ordering his existence quickly.

It is a tradition of the race that the easiest way to go through life enjoying oneself is to form good habits, such as regularity in rising, going to bed, eating, shaving, and the like. All these are learned by men in the army. Their duties are so ordered that they may perform the day's tasks with the least possible delay and without confusion.

Furthermore, the discipline maintained in the citizen armies which are fighting in the present war is by no means like that of former times, when harshness and severity were considered essential. It has been found out by those who did not realize it at once that the men of the present Allied armies work and fight better when treated as self-respecting individuals, each one possessed of his freedom if willing to observe discipline for the good of the whole.

WIN WORLD'S SERIES

The World's Series baseball games crowded the war to one side of the front page the past few days. The Chicago White Sox of the American League, defeated the New York Giants, of the National League for the world's championship title, four games out of six. The White Sox took the first two games, New York the second two, and the next two went to the White Sox.

Is It Anybody's Business.

Is it anybody's business If a gentleman should choose To wait upon a lady,

If the lady don't refuse? Or, to speak a little plainer, That my meaning all may know, Is it anybody's business

If a lady has a beau? Is it anybody's business When that gentleman does call Or when he leaves the lady,

Or if he leaves at all? Or is it necessary That the curtain should be drawn, To save from further trouble The outside lookers-on?

Is it anybody's business But the lady's, if her beau Drives out with other ladies, And doesn't let her know?

Is it anybody's business But the gentleman's, if she Should accept another escort Where he doesn't chance to be?

If a person's on the sidewalk, Whether great or whether small, Is it anybody's business Where that person means to call?

Or, if you see a person As he's calling anywhere Is it any of your business What his business may be there?

The substance of our query, Simply stated, would be this Is it anybody's business What another's business is?

If it is, or if it isn't, We would really like to know, For we're certain, if it isn't, There are some who make it so.

Subscribe to the TIMES and keep up to the times.

NOTICE

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MAJOR MARJOR

L. G. MOBERLY

WARD, LOCK & CO. LIMITED
London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued)

"Oh!" she exclaimed with a little gasp and a well-simulated expression of surprise. "Oh! Mr. Marstead, is it you? I was buried in day dreams. Fancy your having come into the room without my hearing you! I just sit here and look and look at those glorious dreams, and think such wonderful thoughts, and dream so many dreams." She shot another glance at him, and sighed a little. "Mother has not come back yet. She has gone to pay visits, but I was tired and stayed in my room, and I am the only person here to entertain you."

"I am glad," Geoffrey answered simply. "Not glad you are tired, he hastened to add, 'only glad you are here alone. I don't want anybody else to entertain me. I have so much to say to you. I am glad I found you by myself.'"

He seated himself close beside her but Connie made as if she would get up from her chair looking at him under her eyelids with a glance that was half shirking and half provocative.

"I think I must go and see—," she stammered, and the hint of opposition acted precisely as she intended that it should act, as fuel to his flame.

"No, you mustn't go," he answered, masterfully, putting his hand on her arm and gently pressing her back into her chair. "I may not get a chance of having you to myself."

"I am here. You are so popular, everybody wants you, and I must speak to you—just to you alone and not to a guest what I want to say?"

For an instant she opened her big eyes full upon him, with a wonderful simulation of surprise in their depths, then she dropped them with an air of maidenly confusion that was eminently charming and naïve.

"I," she faltered, "—"

"You are so different from other girls, I have never met anyone else so sweet white flower; you don't meet a man half way and half yourself forward. Do you know—I hate to say it—but more girls than I can bear to remember have paid me attention, have almost asked me to marry them. It's sickened me a bit about girls. But you are different. You shrink from me instead of making advances. And I don't throw myself at my head. And I don't believe you mind me."

"I have money or not? There was a note of triumph in his voice, and the sweet white flower like her, he said again to his with a shy glance that made him seize her hands impulsively.

"Could you ever care for a great, rough brute like me?" he said, speaking very fast and with a somewhat harshly with the intensity of his emotion. "It's a lot to ask of a lovely little thing like you to care about me. I'm such a hulk of a fellow, a chap, with nothing to recommend me. But I'm giving you the best love I've got."

But I would have stirred to the depths a woman possessed of any depths to be stirred, and the shadow girl who looked now, like an unaccustomed little thrill at her heart. "Perhaps for the first and only time in her life she gave a simple and unpremeditated answer.

"I don't think you are asking a lot," she said. "I think it is wonderful of you to give me your best, and I care for you very much."

Geoffrey scarcely heard the last words. He drew her into his arms with an impetuous movement and rained kisses on her cheeks, her lips, the pale gold of her hair, murmuring the caressing words that sprang suddenly into his mind.

Connie murmured an inarticulate reply. Truth to tell, her thoughts were always more occupied with the hats and gowns she could afford to buy with a somewhat meagre allowance than in any deeper question; and already her pulses were leaping with the reflection that as Geoffrey's wife she would be able to clothe herself according to her most exuberant fancies.

"I have told you I feel I am only holding my fortune as a trust," Geoffrey's voice penetrated her pleasant dreams of satin and lace, and she heard the rightful heir turn up. I shall give an account of my stewardship and hand over the fortune to him. Meanwhile, I am learning to half agency work, and when I no longer have a full fortune to fall back upon, I shall be able to take that and do something with it. I thought I would probably go to a colony. Would you be ready to go anywhere with you?"

"I would go anywhere with you," Connie had to take to reply, with a glance of her blue eyes that amply satisfied Geoffrey. But in her heart she was assuring herself that it would be an extremely easy matter to persuade so fatigued a lover to cease his unsuccessful search for an heir, and to enjoy his millions on his own account and hers with no further worry.

Meanwhile, Meg, in the back regions, having been ushered by the under-housemaid to the small bedroom assigned to her, stood looking out of the window with a heart that sank a little despite her determination to be brave. The housekeeper had eyed her with a supercilious glance, muttering something under her breath about her being a Mrs. Treddway's maid. Saunders, had looked her up and down with a smile that bore a clear resemblance to the one which Jane, the under-housemaid, when leaving her in her own room, had in-

formed her with an air of studied indifference that tea was at five, and that Mrs. Roberts liked punctuality. Mrs. Roberts was the supercilious housekeeper, and Meg's heart sank as she saw her having upended her most treasured belongings, smoothing the exuberant curls of her hair, and taken a long look out of the window to give herself heart to see slowly down stairs to the servants' regions and the housekeeper's room.

"You travelled down in the same train as Mr. Marstead," she said presently, with a sniff.

"Mr. Marstead?" Meg shook her head. "I don't know anybody of that name, unless—," she exclaimed with a flash of recollection, "you mean the gentleman who drove here in the brougham? I didn't know his name."

"You didn't know his name?" Meg mocked saunders in a thin, sharp voice that matched her thin, sharp eyes; "you mean you had the check book and you were waiting for him. Well, look here, Miss Deane, or whatever you call yourself—"

"I and Meg Deane," she said, "the girl said quietly.

"Oh! Deane," Saunders went on, "I would like to understand that it's no use your setting your cap for Mr. Marstead. He's as good as engaged to our Connie."

CHAPTER VI.

Betty

"I believe I've interrupted you just when you were getting straight and settling down, but I did so dreadfully when you didn't know his name."

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Profit in Poultry

Keeping Pure Bred Poultry in Western Canada

The Western Provinces of Canada offer a large and profitable field for the raising of poultry. The climate is exceptionally well suited, being reasonably mild with an abundance of sunshine throughout the year and a dry atmosphere—the three conditions which are generally conceded to be the primary conditions for successful poultry raising. There are very few days either in winter or summer on which birds cannot take exercise out doors at some time during the day. During the hatching season there is practically no rainfall and with 14 to 18 hours of sunshine the young stock have every chance to mature. There are good markets close at hand and eggs and poultry bring a price which enables the poultry raiser to make a big profit.

To encourage the production of pure-bred stock the provincial government has special departments which, by means of pamphlets, etc., advise the farmer on the proper selection, penning and cooping, matters connected with the raising of poultry.

Much success has been achieved in the improvement of poultry stock in recent years through the efforts of the provincial governments. In Manitoba, boys' and girls' clubs have been very successful in introducing pure-bred stock.

Eggs and poultry have been distributed to these clubs free, and each year an increasing number of pure-bred poultry have been raised.

By means of an exchange service considerable number of the older members are now supplying new club members with eggs.

During successive years it is felt that it will not be necessary to supply any eggs free to the clubs.

Pure-bred poultry can now be found on thousands of Manitoba farms where the members of the clubs have been very successful in introducing pure-bred stock.

About eight years ago the Alberta government established a poultry farm on the provincial grounds at Edmonton, Alberta, which has been much good work in assisting farm flocks. The plant was established to meet the requirements of farmers who at the time were finding it difficult to secure good breed stock, and to give practical demonstration in the matter of suitable housing, and in the care and management of poultry generally.

Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, and Game flocks are the breeds being bred in demand. A pen of White Wyandottes has also been kept as a representative of the non-vicious varieties, though the demand for this variety is rather limited, compared with the other varieties.

In the early days of the plant, the distribution of eggs and male birds was the chief feature. Very few pullets have at any time been sold. It has been the policy, however, to sell females each year at the close of the breeding season.

At this time, and in fact until recently, male birds were also sold at \$1 each and pullets at \$1.50 for 50 eggs and \$6 for 100. This price was so low that most of the eggs called for 100 eggs and were used to fill incubators.

As the object of the work was to assist poultry men in securing foundation stock, it was found necessary to reduce the limit to 50 eggs per person. For several years following, eggs were sold at \$1 per setting, 13 eggs, three settings for \$2.50 and \$3 for 50 eggs.

Owing to the ever-increasing demand for hatching eggs, it was considered advisable to still further reduce the limit of eggs supplied, and in 1917 the limit was three settings, the price of eggs remaining the same, namely, \$1 per setting and three settings for \$2.50.

Early in 1913, a 1,200-egg incubator was installed in the plant, and the experiment was made of shipping day-old chicks. This proved a success and orders are received each season for many times the number that can be supplied. One shipment of fifty chicks was forwarded to the farthest shipping point in the province, with three express transfers, and the customer raised the entire fifty to maturity. Another fifty was shipped to Calgary and on August 28 a plane was received with three matured chicks. Only two of the chicks had died, and one of the pullets commenced laying on August 28.

In 1913 there were 7,927 orders for young chicks. Accordingly, the capacity of the incubator was increased the following spring from 1,200 to 3,600 eggs. The price of eggs was then charged for a chick at \$4 for 25 eggs with a maximum limit of 25 to each customer.

Pure-bred poultry is now being raised all over the province and farmers are finding that with a little attention this is one of the most profitable branches of their work.

"For ten years," said the new boarder, "my habits were as regular as clockwork. I rose on the stroke of six, and half an hour later was at breakfast; at seven I was at work; at eight, I had supper at six, and at nine I was in bed at nine-thirty. I was a good sleeper and had a day's illness all the time."

"Dear me," said the sympathetic tones of the nurse, "you are in for a tip-top time."

Price of Bread

The Prospective Price of Bread and Flour in the U. S.

The average retail price of Family Patent Flour in New York from April to August, inclusive, this year, has been \$15.36 per barrel.

Upon the declared fair price for wheat the New York price of Family Patent flour in the larger packages should retail at between \$11.75 and \$12.75 per barrel, depending on the milling yield of wheat this year and the price of mill feed.

The price of bakers' Patent flour to small bakers and retailers in jute packing, allowing for the millers' and jobbers' costs and profits, should range between \$10.35 and \$11.25 per barrel, depending on the milling yield of wheat and the price of mill feeds.

At the present time contracts are being made in New York for whole-sale lots of bakers' Patent flour in jute bags at about \$10.65 per barrel to jobbers, whose present basis of sale would make the retail price cost the small baker and retailer about \$11.00 per barrel.

The price in Boston will probably be 10 cents more per barrel, while that in Pittsburgh should be 10 cents less; in New Orleans 25 cents less; in Chicago 35 cents less; in Minneapolis 50 cents less, and in Kansas City 60 cents less per barrel.

At the prospective prices for flour the consumer will join with the bakers and retailers in eliminating needless cost. It may be possible to reduce the cost of bread by about two cents per loaf if co-operation of bakers, retailers and consumers can be secured to effect a standardized loaf, and if wasteful practices which have grown up out of competitive conditions can be eliminated, and a reduction in delivery and credit brought about. Some bakers of a large volume and with special delivery facilities might be able to increase this savings somewhat.

The baking of large loaves under delivery and cash sales conditions in large sections of Europe could permit the sale at the bakery of a loaf for less than 16 cents, the prospective price of flour for six cents. The higher labor, fuel costs, and cost of distribution through grocers, delivery, credit and other expensive re-handling systems in the United States increases the price.

The Kitchen Must Help as well as the Workshop and the Trenches

Lloyd George

Read the booklet which the National Service Board of Canada has prepared to guide you in household economy during war time. It may astonish you to learn that a cup of cocoa, with sugar and milk, contains more nourishment than a cup of beef extract, chicken soup or bouillon.

Cowan's Cocoa "Perfection Brand"

MADE IN CANADA

At meals drink Cowan's Cocoa; as a confection choose Cowan's Maple Buds or Queen's Dessert. In this way you will need less of other foods, thus conserving the food resources of the country and at the same time saving money. Patriotism will prompt the investment.

Ask for Cowan's ACTIVE SERVICE Chocolate; just what our soldiers in the trenches appreciate. Specially manufactured to meet their needs.

Buy War Savings Certificates

\$25.00 FOR \$21.50

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

THE NATIONAL SERVICE BOARD

MADE IN CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

Farms in Argentina

Great Establishments Running From 12,000 to 200,000 Acres

It is when the traveller has made a night's run from the strictly mountain towns and wakens to look out of the windows of his sleeping car to behold the vast pampa of level and productive plain unrolling before him on all sides that the real Argentina begins to be tangible. It is like sailing on an almost perfectly level sea that bends away to the horizon with naught to obstruct the vision save here and there a clump of poplars, which signifies the ranch buildings of a big "estancia."

One is struck with the absence of woods, but as one proceeds and studies the landscape he sees great herds of cattle, immense flocks of sheep, and here and there gray patches which, on nearer view, are discovered to be composed of Argentine ostriches. Then there are the stretches of grain fields which seem to reach everywhere and have no boundaries—thousands of acres of wheat and corn.

One has reached the country where farms are measured not by the acres, but by square leagues. If you ask the size of a farm, the answer will often fairly appal you, for these vast feudal "estancias" comprise all the way from 12,000 to 200,000 acres, and agriculture is on a scale that would been fabulous even to our farmers in Kansas and Nebraska.

The utilization of waste in the battle-wrecked parts of France has been reduced to a science. All the pieces of shell, cases, unexploded bombs, haversacks, helmets, canteens and even old rags are picked up and sent down to the base to be utilized in some form or another. At one spot 50,000 of these salvaged materials were piled up when a war correspondent visited it. The upper part of an old shoe is often converted into shoe faces by an ingenious machine invented by an Irish shoemaker. One thousand five hundred French girls are employed at one salvage shop converting overcoats picked up on the fields.

Sympathetic Officer—Is he fatally wounded, do you think?

Irish Nurse—I think two or three wounds are fatal, but the third is not, and if we can have him rest quiet for a while he may come around all right.—Puck.

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The World Unseen

Sir Oliver Lodge's Latest in Ghosts and Other Things

"It is my firm belief that science will shortly prove the definite survival of human life after death, and the existence of a larger world which sways our thoughts and action," said Sir Oliver Lodge in a lecture delivered in London the other day. Proceeding, he pointed out that there are more atoms in a thimbleful of water than there are thimblefuls of water in the Atlantic.

The universe has been in labor for 100,000,000 years, and has produced—us! We are a remarkable product, and we are behaving at the present moment in a remarkable manner.

"I don't know what life is. While we live it we build honeycombs and birds' nests, and Forth Bridges, and cathedrals, so it must be a good thing."

Either is probably more solid and substantial than matter, which is porous. The omnipresence of the Unseen is one of the great revelations of science.

I had no science teaching myself. Judging by what I hear of the results of it I think it would have set me against it.

If you lived on Venus you wouldn't see the stars at all.

Each atom is a little cosmos of its own. It revolves on an orbit round a certain nucleus like a little solar system, and its perturbations are being studied by a system of electric astronomy.

A

Humphrey P. May
BARRISTER

Main St. - Wainwright

Money to Loan
Special Attention to Estates

Commencing October 3rd, 1917,

I will be in Irma regularly every

Wednesday Morning

LET

F. W. WATKINSON

HANDLE YOUR INSURANCE FOR FIRE AND LIVE STOCK

F. W. WATKINSON
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
Fire and Live Stock Insurance Issued

SAVE THE CALVES

Mightiest swing ever aimed at premature calling, and cattle abortion, guaranteed to stop calf losses or money back, no time lost, 1 or 100 cattle treated in 5 minutes, treatment will appeal to a cattle owner at once. Send for printed matter on cattle abortion.

McQUEEN'S PRODUCTS
Plant & Head Office, EDMONTON
Post Office Box 321, Edmonton, Alberta

IF YOU WANT TO EAT WELL
IF YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL
IF YOU WANT THE BEST SERVICE
STOP AT
EDMONDS HOTEL, IRMA.

GO TO THE
Irma Machine Shop
FOR
REPAIRS FOR FORD CARS

Shock Absorbers, Steering devices
Tires, Inner Tubes and Tube Tape
Champion Spark Plugs in all sizes
Weed Chains and Non-skid
Transmission Grease, Hard Oil,
and Cylinder Oil

C. W. LATNER
Prop.

EAT
CAMPBELL'S
BETTER BREAD

Best Bread Baked in Edmonton,
sold in Irma the day it is baked.
Rye, Brown, Currant and White
Bread. Try some today.

IRMA CO-OP. CO. LTD.
IRMA, ALTA.

When You Want
Real Up-to-Date
Classy Printing
Leave Your Order With
F. W. Watkinson
Editor Irma Times

IRMA TIMES

H. G. THUNELL, Publisher
F. W. WATKINSON, Editor

Published Every Friday Noon at
Irma, Alberta

Oct. 19th, 1917

We haven't heard many regrets at the passing of Li'l Artha' from the provincial cabinet.

Something will have to be done about the so-called friendly aliens in our midst. There is no reason why they, mostly husky men, should be allowed to live here, earning good money and enjoying all the advantages of citizenship, while regular Canadians are being steam-boated off to the trenches.

They should be rounded up and formed into a battalion of laborers for pick and shovel work at the front. They need thousands of road-builders over there.—Eye Opener.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—The true benefit of the Military Service Act will not be realized in full even when the needed reinforcements arrive at the front and the Canadian Expeditionary Force returns to its work strengthened and reinvigorated. This is the opinion of a London business man of high standing who is now visiting Canada on a Government mission.

All the belligerent nations, this visitor says, are fighting today with one eye on the future. The desire of all is to go through the war with a business and industrial organiza-

tion as firmly stabilized and normal as possible. The industrial value of the Military Service Act will be that it will leave at their tasks those whose work is needed in the national interest and help to insure future prosperity. Assurance of this coming benefit helped to make the draft law more popular in England than was ever expected, despite its drastic provisions.

on and Hair of the Village Barber



His first performance.

Casting the Pearls
A sarcastic lawyer, during the trial of a case, made use of the expression, "Cast not your pearls before swine." Subsequently, as he rose to finish the argument, the judge facetiously remarked:

"Be careful, Mr. S., not to cast your pearls before swine."
"Don't be alarmed, your lordship; I am about to address the jury, not the Court."

FARMERS ATTENTION!

YOU CAN PUT DAYLIGHT IN YOUR HOME FOR \$12.50



\$12.50

A 400 Candle Power Lamp that is Guaranteed and costs Less than a cent an hour to operate. Think how your wife and children will enjoy the long evenings.

THEN ASK DEMONSTRATION AT

IRMA CO-OP CO LTD

NOTICE

I now wish to announce to the people of the Irma District that the new elevator is completed and open to receive grain. I solicit a share of your business and shall endeavor to merit same, by giving you correct grades and weights and top prices. The elevator is 40,000 bushels wheat or 50,000 bushels oat capacity and is binned off so that the best of service can be given to "Special Binned" grain.

Shall be pleased to handle your grain anyway you wish it handled. Special prices on earload lots. Let me bid on your grain.

J. W. WYATT

Unreserved Auction Sale

At the S.E.-1-4 of Sec. 14, Tp. 46, Rge. 10,
West of the 4th M., 2 1-2 Miles from Jarrow

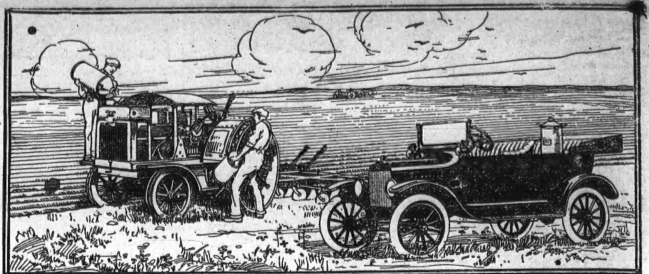
Thurs. Oct. 25, 1917

Horses, Cattle and Farm Implements

Terms of Sale

Everything except horses cash. Horses one-third cash balance November 1st, 1918 on approved Joint Notes bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

W. T. MAXWELL, Owner
S. R. BOWERMAN, Auct.



The Ford is Now Considered a Necessity for Large-Scale Farming

WHETHER you are doing work on a large scale, or a small scale, you endeavor to reduce the delays of your farm machinery to a minimum and save time. A Ford will assist you in doing these two things.

If your tractor runs short of gasoline, the Ford will bring a few cans right to the spot and greatly shorten the delay. Or if you need a repair, or some new plow points, you can "run" the errand to town and back in one-third the time it would take with a horse and rig.

With a Ford you can supervise the work on your ranch much more thoroughly. You can get your mail and supplies oftener, and take more enjoyment out of prairie life. A Ford will do all these things and many more, and at the same time save you money.

The strength and endurance of the Ford has been proved the world over. It is equal to the western roads and the distances.

The Ford is the car for the Western Farmer.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

Runabout - \$475
Touring - \$495
Couplet -
Sedan -

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

WYATT & PETERSON, DEALERS, IRMA, ALTA.

VIKING

J. C. Chapman, Dr. Fredette, H. G. Thunell and "Bob" Desilets motored to Edmonton Friday evening, returning Sunday afternoon.

Steve Jones went up to Edmonton last Thursday and came home in a new McLaughlin six-cylinder "45". It's a dandy looking car and is as good as it looks.

Corp. Appleby has resigned his position here with the provincial police and left Friday for his home-stead at Athabasca. He is succeeded by Mr. Cowell, of Edom, Sask.

The auction sale held by A. A. Long for E. D. Conger east of town Monday afternoon was very successful. The sale consisted of a number of horses and cattle and they all brought a good cash price.

S. Stenberg, arrived from Portland, Oregon on Sunday to pay a visit at the home of his son, R. J. Stenberg. Mr. Stenberg says Canada still looks good to him and comes up here every once in a while for a visit. This is the second time this year.

Although Hilliker Bros. are turning their hall into a ladies emporium it will be so arranged that most of the goods can be pushed to the wall and the greater part of the hall be available for meetings and shows which have already been booked for the fall and winter. After October 25th no more dances will be held in the hall.

W. J. Collison and W. H. Wallace have been appointed to be the local exemption board under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917.

The forms for claiming exemption and for reporting for service are now at the local postoffice and may be had by applying to the postmaster. Every young man who comes under the first class, that is young unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 34, widowers without children, are compelled to take a physical examination and fill in one of the forms on or before November 10th. After that date any young man who has not complied with the regulations will be taken in hand by the military authorities.

The Farmers Mutual Lbr. Co.

LUMBER is always sold by the **THOUSAND FEET**
JUNK is usually sold by the **JOB LOT**

STEER CLEAR OF THE LUMBER DEALER WHO is always wanting to figure joblots with you and will not give you a price by the thousand feet. He may have some junk to peddle.

While we are always glad to figure with you the cost of any size building or bill of material.

We will also quote you prices by the thousand feet on anything we have in the yard.

We have no time to hold postmortems over the figures you got from the other fellow.

We are here to serve you not to mislead you.

We have a nice stock of all kinds of building material in stock, including the best stock of interior finish in the district.

NO. 1 FIR DIMENSION \$25. AND UP
BUY FROM US, AND YOU GET
QUALITY SERVICE & SAVE MONEY

Farmers Mutual Lbr. Co.

F. J. HARDY,
Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

G.T.P. Time Card

East Bound No. 2 due 12.09pm
West Bound " due 6.45 pm
Local freight from East,
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
From West Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

The Farmers Co-Operative
Elevator Co., Irma
TOP PRICES GIVEN
FOR HOGS
H. BURKHOLDER, Mgr.

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., LTD.

Are you wondering where to buy your next bill of lumber?

Why not ask your neighbor—he got his from us—ask him if he had any trouble with us showing him one grade, attempting to load him with an inferior grade and ask him if he did not get satisfaction and a better deal than offered him any place else

Talk it over with whom you please but see us before buying.

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO., Ltd.

H. A. CLUTE, Local Mgr.

IRMA, ALTA

HARDWARE
HARNESS—HORSE BLANKETS

Harness & Harness Repairs have gone up from 20 to 35 per cent. But we still have some of our last year's stock on hand, which we will dispose of at last year's prices. If you need a set of harness or collars, horse blankets or other harness accessories, get them now, for these goods are sure going up. The leather market is such that the wholesaler will not even quote a price, as to what leather will be worth a month from to-day

Can be got at the

IRMA CO-OP. CO. LTD.

IRMA,

ALBERTA

H. V. FIELDHOUSE L. L. B.
BARRISTER ETC.

Money to Loan, Fire and Life Insurance Written, Special Attention Given to the Collection of Accounts. Appointments at Irma by arrangement. Phone No. 13 - Wainwright, Alta.

Irma L.O.L. No. 2066

Meet the First Friday in every month. Visitors welcome. H Burkholder, W M A R Pennoek, Sec'y

Meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the Co-operative Hall at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren Welcome. J. C. McKay, E. T. McDowell, N G V G J F Mildon, R S

E. C. COX
GENERAL BLACKSMITH
Wagon Work
Plow Work
Horse Shoeing
All Work Guaranteed

E. C. COX
IRMA, ALTA.

PAINTING WORK EXPEDITIOUSLY DONE.

A first-class job guaranteed
C. W. BAKER, IRMA, ALTA.

Binder Twine.

The farmers co-operative elevator have plenty of binder twine for sale at 17½c.

To Threshermen.

The Wood-Wainwright Estate Co. Ltd. of Wainwright are prepared to receive tenders for the threshing of all or part of 2000 acres of crop, grain to be delivered to granaries or grain tanks, for further particulars apply to R. H. Watson, c/o The Wood-Wainwright Estate Co. Ltd., Wainwright, Alta.

DR. MACQUEEN,

Dentist of Wainwright.

At home any time except for one week beginning on the 4th Monday of each month. Better phone for an appointment.

M. J. CARDELL

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
AND NOTARY
PHONE 28 MAIN STREET
WAINWRIGHT

Devonshire.

[L.S.]



CANADA

GEORGE the FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern—GREETING:

A Proclamation calling out the men comprised in Class 1 as described by the Military Service Act, 1917.

E. H. Newson
The Deputy Minister of Justice,
Canada

And Whereas that part of our militia of Canada known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force is now engaged in active service overseas for the defence and security of Canada, the preservation of our Empire and of human liberty; and it is necessary owing to the emergencies of the war to provide reinforcements for our said Expeditionary Force in addition to those whose inclination or circumstances have permitted them to volunteer;

And Whereas by reason of the large number of men who have already left agricultural and industrial pursuits in our Dominion of Canada in order to join our Expeditionary Force as volunteers, and by reason of the necessity of maintaining under these conditions the productiveness or output of agriculture and industry in our said Dominion, we have determined by and with the advice and consent of our said Governor-General of Canada that it is expedient to secure the men so required, not by ballot as provided by our said Militia Act, but by selective draft; such reinforcement, under the provisions of the Military Service Act, 1917, hereinafter referred to, not to exceed one hundred thousand men;

And Whereas it is accordingly enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada, holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the Military Service Act, 1917, that every one of our male subjects who comes within one of the classes described and intended by the said Act shall be liable to be called out on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada; and that his service shall be for the duration of the present war and demobilization after the conclusion of the war;

And Whereas the men who are, under the provisions of the said last mentioned Act, liable to be called out, are comprised in six classes of which Class 1 is, by the provisions of the said Act, defined to consist of all our male subjects, ordinarily, or at any time since the 4th day of August, 1914, resident in Canada, who have attained the age of twenty years, who were born not earlier than the year 1883, and were on the 6th day of July, 1917, unmarried, or are widowers but have no child, and who are not within any of the following exemptions—

EXEMPTIONS:—

1. Members of our regular, or reserve, or auxiliary forces, as defined by our Army Act.
2. Members of our military forces raised by the Governments of any of our other dominions or by our Government of India.
3. Men serving in our Royal Navy, or in our Royal Marines, or in our Naval Service of Canada, and members of our Canadian Expeditionary Force.
4. Men who have since August 4th, 1914, served in our Military or Naval Forces, or in those of our allies, in the course of actual war, and have been honourably discharged therefrom.
5. Clergy, including members of any recognized order of an exclusively religious character, and ministers of all religious denominations existing in Canada at the date of the passing of our said Military Service Act.
6. Those persons exempted from military service by Order in Council of August 13th, 1873, and by Order in Council of December 6th, 1898;

And Whereas it is moreover provided by our said Military Service Act that our Governor-General of Canada in Council may from time to time by proclamation call out on active service as aforesaid any class of men in the said Act described, and that all men within the class so called out shall, from the date of such proclamation, be deemed to be soldiers enlisted in the military service of Canada and subject to military law, save as in the said Act otherwise provided; and that the men so called out shall report and shall be placed on active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force as they may be set out in such proclamation or in regulations; but that they shall, until so placed on active service, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas any time before a date to be fixed by proclamation an application may be made, by or in respect of any man in the class to be called out, to one of our local tribunals, established in the manner provided by the said Act in the province in which such man ordinarily resides, for a certificate of exemption from service upon any of the following

GROUNDS OF EXEMPTION:—

- (a) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he is habitually engaged;
- (b) That it is expedient in the national interest that the man should, instead of being employed in military service, be engaged in other work in which he wishes to be engaged and for which he has special qualifications;
- (c) That it is expedient in the national interest that, instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained;
- (d) That serious hardship would ensue, if the man were placed on active service, owing to his exceptional financial or business obligations or domestic position;
- (e) Ill health or infirmity;
- (f) That he conscientiously objects to the undertaking of combatant service, and is prohibited from so doing by the tenets and articles of faith in effect on the sixth day of July, 1917, of any organized religious denomination existing and well recognized in Canada at such date, and to which he is good in faith belongs;

And that if any of the grounds of such application be established, a certificate of exemption shall be granted to such man.

And Whereas moreover it is enacted in and by the provisions of an Act of our Parliament of Canada holden in the 7th and 8th years of our reign, and known as the War Time Elections Act, that certain persons thereby disqualified from voting, with such of their sons as on polling day are not of legal age, shall be exempt from combatant military and naval service;

And Whereas it is further provided by our said Military Service Act that applications for exemption from service shall be determined by our said local tribunals, subject to appeal as in the said Act provided, and that any man, by or in respect of whom an application for exemption from service is made, shall, so long as such application or any appeal in connection therewith is pending, and during the currency of any exemption granted him, be deemed to be on leave of absence without pay;

And Whereas our Governor-General of Canada in Council has determined to call out upon active service as aforesaid the men included in Class 1, as in the said Act and hereinbefore defined or described;

Now Therefore Know Ye that we do hereby call out the said Class 1, comprising the men in our said Military Service Act, 1917, and hereinbefore defined or described as to the said class belonging on active service in our Canadian Expeditionary Force for the defence of Canada, either within or beyond Canada, as we may, in the command or direction of our Military Forces, hereafter order or direct.

And we do hereby strictly command, require and enjoin that each man who is a member of the said class shall, on or before the 10th day of November, 1917, in the prescribed form and manner, report himself for military service, unless application for his exemption shall then have been made by him or by another person entitled to apply on his behalf; whereas our loving subjects, members of the said class, are especially charged not to fail since not only do their loyalty and allegiance require and impose the obligation of careful and implicit obedience to these our strict commands and injunctions, but moreover, lest our loving subjects should be ignorant of the consequences which will ensue if they fail to report within the time limited as aforesaid, we do hereby forewarn and admonish them that any one who is hereby called out, and who without reasonable excuse fails to report as aforesaid, shall thereby commit an offence, for which he shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years with hard labour, and he shall nevertheless, if we so order, be compelled to perform any or all of our said Expeditionary Force.

And we do hereby proclaim and announce that for the greater convenience of our subjects, we have directed that prescribed forms, for reporting for service, and for application for exemption from service, may, at any time on or before the said 10th day of November, 1917, be obtained at any post office in our Dominion of Canada; and that reports for service and applications for exemption from service, if obtained at any of our said post offices and properly executed, shall be forwarded by our postmaster at the post office from which the same are obtained to their proper destinations as by our regulations prescribed, free of postage or any other charge.

And we do further inform and notify our loving subjects that local tribunals have been established in convenient localities throughout our Dominion of Canada for the hearing of applications for exemption from service upon any of the statutory grounds, as hereinbefore set out; that these our local tribunals are established to begin to sit in the discharge of their duties on the 8th day of November, 1917, and that they will continue to sit from day to day thereafter, as may be necessary or convenient; at such times and places as shall be duly notified, until all applications for exemption from service shall have been heard and disposed of; also that men belonging to the class hereby called out who have not previously to the said 8th day of November, 1917, reported for service, or forwarded applications for exemption from service, may, at such substituted addresses as they may have respectively signified to our said registrar; and we do hereby inform, forewarn and admonish the men belonging to the class hereby called out that if any of them shall, without just and sufficient cause, fail to report for duty at the time and place required by notice in writing so posted, or shall fail to report for duty as otherwise by law required, he shall be subject to the procedure, pains and penalties by law prescribed as against military deserters.

Of all of which our loving subjects, and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice, rendering strict obedience to and compliance with all these our commands, directions and requirements, and governing themselves accordingly.

We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Counsellor, Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, Marquess of Hartington, Earl of Devonshire, Earl of Burlington, Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, Baron Cavendish of Keighley, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Duke of Devonshire, Honourable Privy Council; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of OTTAWA, this TWELFTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

Thomas Mackenzie

Under-Secretary of State.

WILL NEED OUR WHOLE STRENGTH TO WIN THE WAR FOR DEMOCRACY

OUR CAUSE WILL NOT TRIUMPH AUTOMATICALLY

To Believe That Democracy Must in the Nature of Things
Triumph is a Dangerous Illusion, and if Every Effort is Not
Put Forth To Win, the Cause Will Surely Be Lost

"Viewed from the political angle of vision, the war is clearly a conflict, perhaps the final conflict, between the democratic and the autocratic principles. It is the battle of the French revolution fought over and over again, but on a vastly greater scale and between antagonists far more formidable to one another. In the course of the war both principles have developed their strength and at the same time displayed their weakness. Democracy has shown its power to unite great peoples, in themselves and with one another, in the pursuit of an ideal aim, and it has shown that at a moment when, for want of an ideal aim, the same peoples were rent and sundered internally, by a multitude of petty quarrels, in this way democracy has revealed its strength. On the other hand it has shown the weakness of democracy, derived from divided councils, from alternating policies and above all from mistrust of its great men. And yet it has not been damped by the difficulties and misfortunes arising from these causes; but has held on to its task in spite of the fact that it may say its weakness has served incidentally to deepen the impression of its strength. Autocracy presents the same double record. In the German model, at all events, it has displayed an immense efficiency in the pursuit of its aim. For contrast it has proved itself to be thoroughly immoral, and revealed its true nature as a principle of exploitation and violence in the life of nations, thereby condemning itself to everlasting mistrust.

"Clearly it is futile to attempt any estimate of the effects of the war on democracy unless we consider at the same time its superiority over autocracy. The two things must be kept in mind together. It is the common practice of each of the parties to look at the war exclusively from its own point of view, with the result that most discussions of the question exhibit a certain lack of simplicity than they really are. We are apt to be solely impressed by the phenomena on our own side, and to see an immense consolidation of democratic peoples firmly united in defense of their principle and from this we draw the conclusion that our principle has already vindicated its right to rule the world.

"But that is not the view of German autocracy. It has not lost faith in itself—at least not yet. It is waiting for the end of the war to say 'little more' which is needed to turn the war into a completed fact—to prove that we are wrong. The German defender is pointing to the results of their system, and what is more, they are pointing to the results of the results of its opposite. 'What,' they are asking, 'has enabled Germany to put up with the tremendous strain and hold together as a single-minded unit through the strain and stress of these terrible years? The answer is, of course, our immense efficiency. It is autocracy which has enabled us to do these things. On the other hand it is democracy which has caused the inefficiency of our opponents—for the political difficulties of France, the present situation in Russia, for the inability of the United States to make up their mind until it was too late; for the unpreparedness of the British and for the fact that we were fooled them before the war; for the want of cohesion and continuity in their military policy; for the failure at Gallipoli, for the scandals in Mesopotamia, for the indiscipline of their working classes for their domestic broils and dissensions, and for the way they sacrifice their great men.

"These arguments are theirs, not mine. But though they are inconclusive at the moment, there is no denying that they would carry a very different aspect if the Germans were to win. There are millions of people in all countries, not excepting our own, whose faith in democracy is by no means assured even now, and it is doubtful if any vestige of their faith would remain in the event of the presence of a German victory. To meet this by saying that the Germans are not going to win is beside the question. Indeed it is something worse than a mere irrelevance. There are too many people about who assume that democracy, just because it is democracy, will triumph automatically by virtue of some Divine Right inherent in its nature. This is a most dangerous illusion, and if we indulge it we shall be beaten, and what is more we shall deserve to be beaten. The superior principle of democracy to the autocratic principle must not be taken as a fact established in the nature of things which itself defend by itself with the same force as the war. Rather is it the very question which the issue of the war is going to decide, and we have already decided in favor of democracy unless every democratic puts the last ounce of strength into the struggle."—L. P. J. in Rand and Water.

Uncle Ezra—So you just got back from New York? What's the difference between the city and the country? Uncle Eben—Well, in the country you go to bed feeling fine and get up feeling fine, and in the city you go to bed feeling fine and get up feeling all in—Lille.

Lay On, Macduff!

"Father?"

"Yes, my child."

"Does a lamb gambol?"

"At times, my son."

"Then if you grabbed a lamb by the leg you would be pinching a gamboling joint, wouldn't you?"

London Notes.

Sacred Places are Traversed by the British

Many Places Mentioned in the Bible Are Now Held by English

The floodgates of the imagination are opened by the advance of our troops into Palestine, says Frank Reid in a recent issue of the Egyptian Mail, and the rout of the Turks beyond the Egyptian border. The advance has opened up the probable task of turning up their Bibles, for our fighting men are now amid environments which are closely connected with some of the most absorbing chapters in the history of the Jewish and Christian religions.

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Man Power of Germany To-Day

There are Now Over Five Million Men Under Arms

The Associated Press is able to give approximately the figures representing the man power of Germany in the war as it has changed together with the casualties, as follows:

Fried formations on the various fronts, employed on lines of communication and stationed in the interior, 5,500,000.

Divisions undergoing formation and men in depots, 600,000.

Losses in killed, permanently disabled and prisoners, 4,000,000.

Wounded under treatment in hospitals, 500,000.

These figures account for all the men called out up to the present for service as follows:

First contingent mobilized immediately on the outbreak of the war, 4,500,000.

Untrained ersatz (compensatory) recruits called for duty, August, 1914, to February, 1915, 800,000.

Class of 1914 recruits called out November, 1914, to January, 1915, 450,000.

First band of untrained landstrumf called out at the beginning of 1915, 1,500,000.

Remainder of untrained landstrumf called out at same month, 150,000.

Class of 1916 called out September and November, 1915, 450,000.

Class of 1917 called out, exempted men, called out in October, 1916, 300,000.

Second contingent of exempted men called out early in 1916, 200,000.

Second band landstrumf, early in 1916, 150,000.

Class of 1917 called out March, November, 1916, 450,000.

Third contingent of exempted men called out, 1916, 1917, 450,000.

Class of 1918 called out, 1917, 300,000.

Additional exemptions, 1917, 150,000.

Total, 10,500,000.

The small discrepancy in the figures is accounted for by the omission of the male units.

The total male resources of Germany since the beginning of hostilities, including the yearly classes of 1914 to 1918, are 12,000,000.

Those called up number 10,000,000. The remainder are accounted for as follows:

Class of 1914 called out, 450,000; men employed as replacements, 500,000; men unable to reach Germany, 200,000; men entirely unfit for military service, 1,200,000.

Recruits of the 1920 class cannot be called up until they attain their 17th birthday.

By Former President W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth College

I believe that I am not mistaken in affirming that the growing consensus of opinion among the neutral nations is to the effect that the most direct road to peace lies through the United States.

I do not wonder at the present endeavor after peace in the name of the United States, for it is hardly seen how in the circumstances attending its inception, it was believed that the parliament of man, the federation of the world, is not brought perceptibly nearer than it has ever been by the war.

War of revolution paved the way for the constitution and the organization of the thirteen colonies into a nation, may we not hope that at least the present world struggle may lead the way to some form of world federation which will show out the possibility of war between nations, and make the organization of mankind something more than an idle dream? For some of us it may be a time of perplexity and darkness, but there are some of us who can say, "Well, so be it, storm for those who hear a deeper voice beyond the storm."—Rev. L. O. Williams in the Universal Leader.

When the United States has stood in the trenches side by side with England, and Russia, and Italy, and Rumania, we shall find that the word "foreigner" has been merged into the word "citizen."

And with this new spirit and better understanding of nation by nation, we will believe that the parliament of man, the federation of the world, is not brought perceptibly nearer than it has ever been by the war.

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POPULAR WANTS

For Sale—6 good milk cows. Apply J. Leno, 3 miles north of Jarrow, Alta. 34-35

LOST—A purse containing \$10.00 and list for store lost between W. A. Burtons and town. Finder will be rewarded. 33

Wanted—Tenders for wintering from ten to twenty head of cattle. Apply by letter to cattle c/o Irma Times. 28-30.

Wanted—Good work horse, suitable cows, heifers and sows. Must be cheap for cash. Apply A.W. Bishop, NE 20-44-8 with, or Irma postoffice. 29-30

STRAYED—From the N.W. 2-47-11, 2 miles north of Kinsella, a 2 yr. old brown mare, white star on forehead, wt about 1150-1200, old wire cut above left hind heel, small sore under belly. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of same. G. G. Chapman, Kinsella, Alta. 36-38

FOUND—At Irma, a ring. The owner can have same by proving ownership and paying for this ad. Apply at Times office.

For Sale—Sharples Separator in good working order. price \$25. Apply J.N. Carrington. 29-24

Lost—From N.E. 20-45-S.W. 4th, a three year old bay gelding, white star on forehead and right hind ankle. Any information thankfully received. A. Smart, Irma, Alberta.

LOST—Will the party who got the parcel addressed to Mrs. H. Knudson in mistake at the Co-op store kindly return it to owner or leave at the store.

STRAYED—Black mare, 5 yrs old, no brand white dot on forehead, weight about 1100. Brown colt, 2 white hind feet. 1 red yr. filly, white face, some white on forehead. A reward will be given for information leading to the recovery of same. Angus McMillan, NE 12-46-9. 32

LOST—Six spring calves, 2 red, 4 red and white. Brand hole in left ear. A reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. Geo. Wakefield, N.W. 24-45-8, Clark Manor P.O. Phone to T.N. Seller. 31-33.

Strayed—from S.W. 4 16-47-7, bay mare with white stripe on face, both hind legs partly white. no brand, 3 yrs old. Information thankfully received by Robt. Reid, Cummings P. O.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A sulky plough for a second hand gang plough. Sulky has breaker and stubble bottoms. H. Burkholder. 37

STRAYED—On the farm of Hy Kasten, SE 13-45-10, one bay gelding, 7 years old wt about 1200; black parts, spot on forehead. Brands 3 R

\$5.00 REWARD—Strayed from S.E. 4 36-46-10, west of 4th, one 4 year old Polled Cow, red with white marks on face branded on right rib. Should have calf at foot.—Notify H. Carter, Jarrow, Alberta.

STRAYED—From SE 4 Sec 12 Township 46-9 w 4th, 5 yearlings o brand, 1 roan, 1 red and white 1 red heifer white on right flank 1 red heifer, 1 black cow, ears, cropped, Suitable reward will be given for information leading to recovery. W.H. Johnston, Jarrow. 33-34.

BRITISH ARTILLERY
ASTONISHED THE GUNS

Efficiency Due to the Training of Skilled Engineers and Surveyors in Art of Gunnery

Only a short time ago the German papers were loudly proclaiming that none but German troops had the training and experience to pass the test of open warfare. In particular, it was held, and apparently believed, that the British artillery would be unequal to the task of a war of movement. For in such a case the difficulty is not only that of moving the guns up, but during an advance the gunner is equally handicapped by the fact that he is constantly arriving at new and unexpected positions, and firing upon targets that are neither registered nor even clearly located.

In the great attack upon Vimy Ridge nothing was more disconcerting to the Germans than the rapidity with which the artillery was brought up and used against them in their confused retreat. It was not only field artillery that advanced speedily. Six-inch, 8-inch and 10-inch howitzers were moved over difficult ground under trying circumstances and were fired with effect upon the new positions to which the Germans were retreating. Not only that—in addition heavy guns which had been captured by the British were in an incredibly short time turned upon the enemy and added not a little to his discomfiture.

Many Miscalculations
How, then, has it happened that the Germans have been so far out in their calculations about this arm, as so many other arms, of the British service? A similar miscalculation has happened again and again. They did not believe at first that it would be possible for the British to raise in a short time an army of European dimensions. When they learned that the army was actually raised they did not believe that it would be possible to arm and equip it. But the immense industrial resources of Great Britain were adapted for the purpose.

But even when the men and the material were there Germany was still unwilling to believe that the infantry could be trained or that artillery could acquire the highly technical science and art of gunnery. But here again she miscalculated. Just as England was full of factories which in a short time were converted into workshops making munitions, also she was rich in men skilled in engineering, in land surveying, in the use of scientific instruments. Many of these were experienced in adapting their talents to diverse purposes in many parts of the world. If such men could be drawn into the service of the artillery they would have little trouble in mastering the relatively simple problems of practical gunnery.

The Right Sort
And as a matter of fact they were drawn in. The War Office was fortunate in obtaining the services of hundreds of professional men peculiarly qualified to grasp the technique of gunnery. These men were passed through cadet schools and at training centres were taught to handle men and guns and after a short experience under war conditions proved themselves accomplished and versatile artillerymen. The shooting under their direction is certainly not inferior to that of the Germans, and they possess just those qualities which enable them to adapt themselves to the conditions of open warfare.

SIXTEEN DAYS ADRIFT

Eighteen Out of Twenty Die Victims to the Pirates

Here are two cases briefly recounted from authenticated statements made by survivors which illustrate again the utter brutality of German methods: The British steamer *Rimn* was sunk without warning 230 miles from the nearest land by an enemy submarine. Ten of the crew were eventually picked up and taken to hospital, having been twelve days in an open boat, during seven of which they were without food. Two of these survivors have since died. Of another boat containing twenty-one of the crew no tidings have been received.

The British steamer *Caitness* was also torpedoed without warning 240 miles from the nearest land on April 19. The ship sank in a few minutes and all on board were flung into the water. The master and twenty-nine of the crew were drowned. Of twenty who escaped in a boat and drifted without food for 16 days only two were left alive, and were eventually picked up, one survivor—the chief officer—having lost a foot in addition to other serious injuries.

BOER WITH BRITISH

Applied to Gen. White Who "Quizzed" Him at Ladysmith

Wounded while fighting in the Boer army against the British, Henry Craemer enlisted in the British army. He asked for General W. A. White, in charge of British recruiting, and refreshed the general's memory regarding Ladysmith, and the officer's subsequent interrogation of Boer prisoners. "I was one of them," Craemer said. "I don't hate the English any more, and I want to fight against the Germans." Craemer was accepted for the cavalry, although 33 years old.

Loved His Officers

Sergeant R. E. Ault of Victoria enlisted with the 62nd and was later transferred to the 29th. Returning home he spoke testily of several of the late officers of "Tobin's Tigers," and told of the great esteem held for Major Graham of Vancouver and Capt. Gwynn. The latter, he said, was the idol of the company.

A Patriotic Milkman

"This shop will be closed daily from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. till the Germans are beaten," says a notice in a dairyman's window at Kingston Hill.

A batch of green grocers was shot down at Birmingham for selling vegetables to the three German divisions.

Soon Be Time For
Winter Underwear

As every one knows when the real cold weather starts there is always a big rush for all kinds of winter underwear. Some time ago when orders were sent in the goods were always shipped, but now when an order is sent we are not sure of the goods until they land here. Our stock is good but would advise everyone to get their supply for the winter before the sizes run low. We cannot re-order sizes now. Look over our ad and then come and look over the goods.

Men's "Wrights" Wool Combinations

"WRIGHTS" is a brand of underwear that is well known throughout the Dominion of Canada for both fit and wear. A medium weight in all sizes—\$5.50

Men's Heavy Combinations

A heavy weight combination for the very cold weather. Not all wool but a good wearing and well made garment. Worth your while to have a look at them. We have all sizes—\$3.25

Men's Fine Ribbed Combinations

Men's very fine ribbed wool combinations, wool finish which is very warm and durable. Not a big stock, but while they last—\$2.75

Men's Two-Piece Underwear

All new stock of men's two-piece underwear in a good weight and finish. All sizes. Extra good value at per garment—\$1.35

Men's Fleece Underwear

A good line of men's fleece underwear in all sizes at from 65 cents per garment up

A Good Line of Boy's Underwear In All Sizes

IRMA CO-OP. CO. LTD.

GENT'S DEPARTMENT

IRMA, ALBERTA

LUMBER

Do you ever consider the fact that sooner or later you will have to do building for shelter, probably a house or barn.

Now is the time to build and make repairs, your building will cost no less later on, lumber will never be cheaper than it is at the present time.

Why not decide at once what you are going to do and let us make you a price on the material you need.

We are prepared to quote you the lowest prices on all kinds of Building Material and we will cheerfully develop plans from your rough sketches. We have everything you need.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED

Alberta Lumber Company, Ltd.

FRED S. JOHNSTON,
Manager.

IRMA, ALTA.

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Working For You
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To Be Sold By Public Auction
Sale On

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At the Irma Stock Yards

An Exceptionally Good Bunch of Horses and
Cattle

85 HEAD

Of 1 and 2 Year Old Heifers

25 Head of Horses

J. K. PORTER, Owner

J. W. Stuart, Auct.

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MORE MONEY
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CREAM

Send it to the

Northern Creameries Ltd., Edmonton

The most up-to-date plant in Canada.

You save from 60c to 75c Per Can

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